

Appl. No. : 10/690,396  
Filed : October 20, 2003

### AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the first paragraph on page 1 of the specification (Paragraph [0001] in the application as published) with the following rewritten paragraph below:

-- This application is a continuation of, and hereby claims priority to and incorporates by reference in their entirety, ~~co-pending~~ U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/798,720, filed on Mar. 2, 2001, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,635,424; which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/439,732, filed Nov. 12, 1999, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,303,313; which is a continuation of abandoned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/997,195, filed Dec. 23, 1997; which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/315,269, filed Sep. 29, 1994, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,780,225; which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. ~~07/919,730~~ 07/919,370, filed Jul. 24 ~~23~~, 1992, ~~now U.S. Pat. No. 5,284,555~~; which is a continuation of abandoned U.S. application Ser. No. 07/464,350, filed Jan. 11, 1990. This application also claims priority to and incorporates by reference PCT Application No. PCT/US91/00209, filed Jan. 10, 1991. --

Please replace the second paragraph on page 7 of the specification (Paragraph [0025] in the application as published) with the following rewritten paragraph below:

-- FIG. 4 depicts a nucleotide sequence of the C<sub>H</sub>1 exon of the C<sub>μ</sub> gene, and its encoded amino acid sequence (Panel A). The nucleotide coordinate numbers are listed above the line of nucleotide sequences. Panel B depicts the N-doped sequence, as defined in the text. In FIG. 4A, the nucleotide sequence depicted is SEQ ID NO.1, and the amino acid sequence depicted is SEQ ID No. 2. In FIG. 4B, the nucleotide sequence depicted is SEQ ID NO.3, and the amino acid sequence depicted is SEQ ID No. 7. --

Please replace the first paragraph on page 38 of the specification (Paragraph [0071] in the application as published) with the following rewritten paragraph below:

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-- Most of these cleavage sites (about 60%) are compatible with the amino acids specified by C<sub>H</sub>1. Therefore, it is possible to mutate C<sub>H</sub>1 to create a unique site for such an enzyme without altering the amino acid sequence ~~in coded~~ encoded by C<sub>H</sub>1. One sequence which illustrates this is shown below:

1) ... ala met gly cys leu ala arg asp ... SEQ ID No. 4  
2) ... GCC ATG GGC TGC CTA GCC CGG GAC ... SEQ ID No. 5  
3) ... GCC ATG GGC TGC CTA GCG CGC GAC ... SEQ ID No. 6

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BssHII

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